FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

United States

Puerto Rican Nationalists wounded 5 Congressmen in shooting attack from House gallery in Washington.

Eisenhower denounced abuse of officials in Congressional hearings; McCarthy refused to retreat in Stevens-Zwicker dispute.

McLeod restricted to security clearance post by State Dept.

Civil Service chief said 383 of 2,427 ex-Govt. workers had "subversive information" in files; denied knowledge of any fired for subversion.

Bricker Amendment defeated.

Congressional group urged faster planning of anti-recession measures, questioned farm program.

Chief Justice Warren confirmed.

International

U.S. granted Pakistan's request for military aid.

French Cabt. tentatively indorsed Nehru's plan for Indo-China truce.

Caracas Conf. took up problem of Reds in Western Hemisphere.

Naguib restored as President of Egypt.

British began negotiations with Kenya Mau Maus.

WORLD AFFAIRS

FAR EAST

Indo-China Peace Outlook
French Favor Cease-Fire

The French Cabinet agreed Mar. 3 to accept an immediate cease-fire in Indo-China, as proposed by Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru, provided there were adequate guarantees for the safety of French troops & others on France's side.

French Premier Joseph Laniel decided to tell Parliament Mar. 5 just what minimum guarantees his Govt. would insist on.[1] It was privately conceded that rebel leader Ho Chi Minh would be unlikely to accept France's demands.

The French Cabinet decided simultaneously that it could not take the initiative in seeking peace talks with the Communist-led Viet Minh rebels. French Defense Min. René Pleven had warned the Cabinet after a 3-week tour of Indo-China that anti-Communist natives there would consider any such French initiative an act of treason or desertion.

Pleven had left Saigon Feb. 28 and arrived in Paris Mar. 1. He reported that the people of Indo-China wanted peace but feared that an armistice agreement could not provide lasting or acceptable guarantees.[2]

French State Secy. for War Pierre de Chevigne, who accompanied Pleven on the tour, denied in Saigon Feb. 28 that he had said France might help Communist China "enter into the concert of nations" if it stopped supporting the Viet Minh. He insisted that he had not intended to suggest "specific compensation" for the ending of such aid.[3]

Early Truce Called Unlikely

Prince Buu Loc, Viet Namese Premier, told newsmen in Saigon Mar. 1 he saw no likelihood of a cease-fire before the opening Apr. 26 of the Geneva conference on Far Eastern problems. He said his Govt. would reject any peace settlement that provided for division of Viet Nam.[4]

(The prince left Saigon Mar. 2 and arrived Mar. 3 in Paris, where he & 10 ministers of his Govt. were scheduled to begin negotiations Mar. 8 on an agreement with France for Viet Nam's independence.)[5]

Canadian Prime Min. Louis St. Laurent said at a press conference in New Delhi Feb. 24 that he had no "hesitation or reservation whatsoever" in indorsing Nehru's call for a cease-fire pending the outcome of the Geneva talks. "Why not stop the shooting and see if the April meeting can bring a settlement?" he asked.[1]

(Meantime the French High Command reported Feb. 26 that Viet Minh Div. 308, badly beaten, had given up its Laotian offensive.)[6]

Reds Step Up Propaganda

A propaganda attack on the U.S. was itensified by the Viet Minh radio Feb. 24-25. The Communists charged that (a) U.S. military leaders were being sent to take charge of the fighting in Indo-China; (b) Viet Minh efforts to make peace were being blocked by the U.S.; (c) U.S. airmen already were "massacring" Indo-Chinese;[8] (d) a South Korean division was being dispatched by the U.S. to fight in Indo-China[9]; (e) the U.S. was creating a puppet Viet Namese army to fight Viet Namese.[10]

Discovery of an alleged Viet Minh spy ring in the French Channel port of Le Havre was disclosed by the French Interior Ministry Feb. 25. Security police seized Red propaganda aimed at increasing French war-weariness.[11]

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ROKs Demand War

South Koreans celebrated the 35th anniversary of their declaration of independence from Japan Mar. 1 by demanding war to unify Korea. Thousands marched in Seoul & other cities carrying signs calling for their army to "march north" and denouncing the forthcoming Geneva conference as "conspiring with the Communists." ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee, in a Pusan address, said his people would fight alone if "our allies" refused to join them. Americans "would never stop fighting and leave half their nation & many of their own people under military occupation of an invading power," he declared.[7]

★ ★ ★

U.S. Bids Allies to Geneva

The U.S. revealed Feb. 26 it had invited 14 nations to the Korean phase of the Geneva conference. Formal invitations, issued Feb. 24 by the State Dept. on behalf of all 3 Western Allies (Britain, France & U.S.), went to South Korea & 13 nations that contributed troops to the UN force in Korea; Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand & Turkey. Russia, also a host nation, was expected to invite North Korea & Communist China.[12]

Churchill on Berlin, Geneva

British Prime Min. Churchill said Feb. 25 that the Berlin meeting of the Big 4 Foreign Ministers had made discussion of world problems "less delicate & less dangerous." As a result, he said, the forthcoming Geneva Conf. had "a better chance of producing fruitful results" than did the Berlin talks. He added that he had not "ruled out" the idea of a heads-of-Govt. meeting as a means of reviving contacts with Soviet leaders; he hoped the "resources" of such meeting would always be held "in reserve."[13]

Korean Developments

The U.S. State Dept. Mar. 2 announced Arthur H. Dean's resignation[14] as State Secy. Dulles' special deputy at the Panmunjom negotiations to arrange a Korean political (peace) conference. Dean, in a Feb. 26 letter, said his law business precluded fur-

1—see p. 58A3 2—see 59D1 3—see 57D1 4—see 57F2 5—see Vol. XIII, p. 355G3 6—see p. 58D3 7—see 43C3 8—see 42C3, 43B1 9—see 59E1 10—see 50G3, 59B1 11—see Vol. XIII, p. 383C3 12—see p. 58A1 13—see 34A1; Vol. XIII, p. 367A2 14—see p. 43C2

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Japan to Make U.S. Jets

The Lockheed Aircraft Co. (U.S.) contracted with the Kawasaki Aircraft Co. in Tokyo Mar. 1 for the Japanese firm to build F-94 Starfire jet fighter planes and T-33 jet trainers. Kawasaki also was assured a sub-contract to make & overhaul jet motors under an agreement being worked out by Lockheed & the Allison Div. of General Motors. Japanese-built planes presumably would be delivered to the U.S. Air Force unless the U.S. Govt. decided to make some available to Japan. U.S. officials said the Kawasaki-Lockheed agreement was a private business transaction.[1]

ther conference work for him. State Undersecy. Walter Bedell Smith accepted his resignation Mar. 1.

The UN command Mar. 2 turned over to the Communists in Panmunjom 37 of 70 displaced North Korean civilians who originally had chosen to return to the Communist side. 2 of the 70 were detained on ROK request as Red spy suspects, and 31 were reported to have changed their minds. The Communists accused the Allies of "forcibly" retaining others who wanted to go to North Korea. 11 displaced civilian Turks & 8 White Russians (but no Koreans) were turned over to the UN command by the Reds Mar 1.[2]

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, U.S. 8th Army commander, announced Feb. 28 the formation of 2 new ROK divisions—the 28th & 29th. This raised South Korean Army strength to 20 divisions.[3]

Lindesay Parrott revealed in the *N.Y. Times* Feb. 26 that, according to unconfirmable reports, more than 6,000 Chinese families had been settled on North Korean farms as part of a plan "both to exploit the country's mineral & manufacturing resources and also . . . to replace the dwindling North Korean population." ROK Pres. Rhee had estimated that North Korean population had dropped from about 7 million to 3 million since the war.[4]

Pakistan to Get U.S. Arms

Despite opposition from India, the U.S. announced Feb. 25 it would give military aid to Pakistan in order to strengthen the Middle East's "defensive capabilities." The amount of the grant was not specified.[5]

India Rejects Similar Offer

Simultaneously, Pres. Eisenhower promised "most sympathetic consideration" of any request from India for similar aid. Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru rejected this offer.

(Indian spokesmen had expressed 3 main objections to a U.S. program of military grants-in-aid to the South Asia area: (1) acceptance of arms from a Western power might end the area's neutrality in the cold war or (2) mean a return of colonialism in a new form; (3) Pakistan might use the arms to settle the Kashmir dispute by force.)

In a letter to Nehru, Pres. Eisenhower said the U.S.' action was "not directed in any way against India." The president pledged that he personally would act to "thwart" any "misuse" of the aid.

Nehru thanked Gen. Eisenhower for his "assurances" Mar. 1 but told the Indian Parliament: "We would be hypocrites & unprincipled opportunists" to accept U.S. military aid. He accused the U.S. of increasing tension between India & Pakistan and said a more friendly approach recently developing on Kashimr "has all changed now." He demanded that Americans be dropped from the UN cease-fire observer team in Kashmir because they could "no longer be treated by us as neutrals."

Nehru condemned virtually all U.S. acts in Asia, basing his denunciation on a policy statement by Asst. State Secy. Walter S. Robertson which urged a strong military position in Asia as a deterrent to Communist aggression. "Whatever the objective," Nehru said, the Asian countries, "and certainly India, do not accept this policy and do not propose to be dominated by any country, for whatever purpose."[6]

EAST-WEST TRADE

Churchill for Easing Ban

British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill said Feb. 25 that relaxation of a "substantial" part of the Western embargo on exports to Russia could heighten chances for the West & the Reds to live together "in increasing comfort."

More trade "through the Iron Curtain" could deter war; "friendly infiltration" could "do nothing but good," he asserted. "The more the 2 great divisions of the world mingle in the healthy & fruitful activities of commerce, the greater the counternoise to the purely military calculations," Churchill held.

He told Commons that his Govt. would consult the U.S. on possible changes in the embargo. His proposal concerned only trade with Russia; he emphasized that restrictions on trade with China could not be eased until the establishment of Korean "or perhaps a wider Far Eastern" peace.

Churchill advocated easing regulations "made 3 or 4 years ago" on "manufactured goods, raw materials & shipping" then considered strategic. He said this would not include "any traffic in military equipment" or machine tools for arms manufacture.

The U.S. State Dept. said Feb. 26 it had been fully informed of Britain's desire for a review of trade restrictions and was "very pleased" that Churchill had reaffirmed the need to continue controls on trade with Communist China.[7]

(Sir Harry Pilkington, head of the Fed. of British Industries, said Mar. 1 that many Britons hesitated to seek orders from Iron Curtain countries because of uncertainty over the permanence of this trade.)[8]

Soviet Imports Minimized

U.S. Govt. officials released confidential statistics on world trade Feb. 21 to prove their contention that Russia's much-publicized campaign to buy consumer goods from the free world was more propaganda than fact.[9]

These figures, from the Forgn. Operations Admin. and the State & Defense Depts., estimated last year's total Western exports to Russia at $325-$350 million, with less than half in consumer goods (1952 total: $481 million). They showed a 1/3 drop in total Soviet foreign trade in 1953 although consumer goods buying rose.

Estimates of purchases for which Russia contracted in the West during the last 8 months: **butter**—$40 million worth from Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Australia & New Zealand; **lard**—$2 million, mainly from Denmark & Argentina; **cheese**—$3.7 million, mainly from Holland & Argentina; **herring**—$15 million from Iceland, Norway, Britain, Holland & Denmark; **meat**—$22 million from Argentina, Denmark, Holland & Uruguay; **sugar**—$1.4 million, mainly from Britain; **textiles**—$28 million, mainly from Belgium & France; **citrus fruit**—$7 million, mainly from Israel & Italy.[10]

(The UN Econ. Comm. for Asia & the Far East in Colombo, Ceylon, Feb. 17 rejected a Soviet motion asking member & associate nations to restore normal trade relations with all countries.)[11]

Bonn-Red Trade to Rise

West Germany agreed Mar. 2 to increase its trade this year with 2 Soviet satellites. A pact with Czechoslovakia called for exchange of goods worth $37 million, $15 million more than in 1953. A treaty with Bulgaria concerned $26 million worth of trade, a $3 million increase over 1953.[12]

Other Iron Curtain Trade News

The Belgian-Luxembourg economic union contracted Jan. 30 to deliver to Russia in the next 4 years:

20 freight & refrigerator ships, floating cranes & other marine equipment, 2,000 tons of lead, artificial textile fibers, woolen cloth, herring, fats, meat, skins & vegetable oils in exchange for Soviet cereals, oilcake, forestry products, cellulose, small autos, manganese, ferromanganese, chrome, gasoline & oil, anthracite coal, tar, asbestos, iron, furs, canned food & tobacco. (The transaction was expected to total twice the $70 million worth of Belgian-Luxembourg exports to Russia in 1953.)

Poland & Red China agreed Feb. 20 to increase their trade in 1954, exchanging Polish industrial machinery, chemicals, textiles & sugar for Chinese oils, metals, tea, tobacco & rice.

Egypt announced Feb. 21 it would barter cotton for 350,000 tons of Soviet & Rumanian oil & oil products.[13]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

U.S. Ousts Polish Offices

The U.S. told Poland Feb. 25 to close its consulates-general in New York, Chicago & Detroit "within a reasonable time" because they served

1—see p. 38F3 2—Vol. XIII, 435B1 3—XIII, 419A2 4—p. 11E2 5—p. 60D1 6—p. 60E1 7—p. 52F1 8—p. 52A2 9—p. 43G3 10—pp. 52B2, 44E1 11—p. 44B2; Vol. XIII, 67L 12—p. 52C2 13—p. 44F1

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no useful diplomatic purpose.

The State Dept. action followed complaints by Michigan Congressmen that the Detroit consulate was a Communist propaganda center.

Poland called the order "highly unfriendly," said the consulates were "above reproach in . . . all their activities." In retaliation, Poland ordered the U.S. Feb. 27 to close its consulate at Gdansk (Danzig) which, according to a State Dept. official, had not been operated for 2 years.

The 3 Polish offices employed about 22 persons and were the last Communist consulates in the U.S. Poland, like Russia & Czechoslovakia, now would be represented in the U.S. only by an Embassy in Washington. (Hungary & Rumania had maintained only delegations in Washington since their consulates were closed.)[1]

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West German Bundestag (lower house) approved Feb. 26 a constitutional amendment permitting West Germany to rearm. The vote: 344-144, Social Democrats opposed.[2] . . . **Israeli-Arab tension** has increased since Nov. 24 but recent developments on Israel's borders with Jordan & Egypt may indicate only "intensification of the cold war" in the Holy Land, Maj. Gen. Vagn Bennike of Denmark, staff chief of the Palestine Truce Supervisory Org., reported to the UN Mar. 2. He said complaints of truce violations on the Israeli borders with Jordan & Egypt had risen since Nov. 24. Dr. Ralph Bunche was named Feb. 24 as head of a UN committee to appraise the conflicting plans for development of Jordan River resources.[3] . . . **Yugoslav** Pres. Tito said in a speech Feb. 25 (made public Mar. 2) he believed the new phase of diplomatic negotiations between West & East had lessened the danger of war. He indorsed EDC & German participation in it, advocated Western recognition of Red China as a way of determining if the Chinese would become independent of Moscow, and said "normalization" of Yugoslav relations with Iron Curtain countries would be achieved. Yugoslavia announced Feb. 28 ratification of agreements with Albania on prevention of frontier incidents, exchange of goods & protection of waterways.[4]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

5 Congressmen Shot in House

5 members of Congress were shot & wounded on the floor of the House of Representatives at 2:32 p.m. Mar. 1. The shooting was done from a House spectators' gallery (Gallery No. 11) by 3 or 4 Puerto Rican Nationalists, including a woman.

Shouting "Freedom for Puerto Rico," the would-be killers fired 20 to 25 rounds at random from 2 German Lugers & 2 German P-38 automatic pistols. 5 of the 243 Representatives who had just answered a quorum call fell to the floor with bullets in their bodies. The other bullets splintered desks & chairs and even chipped plaster from the chamber's ceiling.

Bentley Hurt Worst

Most seriously injured was Rep. Alvin M. Bentley (R., Mich.), 35. A single bullet hit his chest and went through lung, diaphragm, liver, stomach & intestine.

The others hurt were: Rep. Ben F. Jensen (R., Ia.), 61, shot in the back between the shoulders; Rep. Clifford Davis (D., Tenn.), 56, hit in the right leg; Rep. George H. Fallon (D., Md.), 51, injured in the hip; Rep. Kenneth A. Roberts (D., Ala.), 41, hit in thigh & knee. A splinter gouged from a desk by a bullet lodged in the left eyelid of Rep. Leslie C. Arends (R., Ill.).

Members on the floor at first seemed unable to understand that they were under fire. Many thought the explosions in the gallery were firecrackers or blank shells. Then, when the 5 Congressmen fell wounded, the others started throwing themselves to the floor, hiding behind desks or running for the doors. Reps. A. L. Miller (R., Neb.) & Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.), both physicians, came to the aid of the wounded.

4 Suspects Seized

Spectators, reporters, House attendants, one Congressman (Rep. James E. Van Zandt, R., Pa.) & police rushed to Gallery 11 and seized (Dolores) Lolita Lebron, 34, of New York, Rafael Cancel Miranda, 25, of Brooklyn & Andres Figueroa Cordero, 29, of New York. Irving Flores Rodriguez, 27, of New York was arrested shortly afterwards at Washington's Union Station. Police said that all except Flores had confessed to the shootings and that Mrs. Lebron had implicated Flores.

The 4 were booked on 5 counts each of assault with intent to kill. U.S. Commissioner Cyril S. Lawrence ordered them held on $100,000 bond each.

All 4 were indicted by a federal grand jury Mar. 3 on 5 counts each of assault with intent to kill and 5 counts each of assault with a deadly weapon. Rep. Paul W. Shafer (R., Mich.), a witness before the grand jury, said he gave "very positive" identification of all the suspects, including Flores.

Motive Explained

Mrs. Lebron, reported to be the divorced wife of Anderson Perez & the mother of a son & daughter, told police & newsmen that the Puerto Ricans had not intended to kill anybody but only to demonstrate for Puerto Rican "freedom." Police, however, quoted them as saying they planned to kill "anybody in range."

Wide World
LOLITA LEBRON

Mrs. Lebron said the shootings had been timed to coincide with the opening of the Inter-American Conference in Caracas.[5] She revealed that she & her companions had bought one-way train tickets from New York the morning of the attack because they expected to die in the demonstration. She acknowledged that she was the leader of the plot. Other sources identified her as associated with Puerto Rican Nationalists who tried to assassinate ex-Pres. Truman in 1950.[6]

A note found in Mrs. Lebron's purse said in part: ". . . My blood claims for the independence of Puerto Rico. My life I give for the freedom of my country. . . . [The United States] are betraying the sacred principles of mankind in their continuous subjugation of my country, violating their rights to be a free nation & a free people in their barbarous torture of our apostle of independence, Don [sic] Pedro Albizu Campos."* Scrawled across the back of the note were the words: "I take responsible for all."

Island Rejected Independence

Puerto Rican Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín called the shootings "lunacy." Denying that most of the island's 2¼ million citizens really wanted independence, Muños estimated that "at most" the Nationalist Party had 500 supporters in Puerto Rico & 200 on the U.S. mainland.

Both Pres. Eisenhower & ex-Pres. Truman had promised Puerto Ricans independence any time they asked for it. But independence resolutions were defeated by a 42-14 vote of the island's House of Representatives Jan. 12 and by a 27-5 vote of its Senate Jan. 14.[7]

Dr. Antonio Fernos-Isern, Puerto Rico's Resident Comm. in Washington & non-voting spokesman in Congress, said that the plotters probably were dupes of the Communists.

Govt. Security Tightened

Both houses of Congress, the White House & other Govt. buildings tightened up on security as soon as possible after the shootings. Spectators were to be admitted to the chambers of Congress henceforth only after applying for & receiving cards from members of Congress. (The 4 Puerto Ricans had required no permission to sit in Gallery 11 of the House. They had been asked whether they had cameras [forbidden in the chamber] but not whether they had weapons.)

Extra precautions also were taken to guard the lives of Vice Pres. Nixon & other high officials.

Report Officials 'Marked'

The UP Mar. 3 quoted Puerto Rican sources as saying the attack was part of a plot to overthrow the U.S. Govt. by killing its leaders. Among those to be killed: Pres. Eisenhower, State Secy. Dulles, FBI Dir. J. E. Hoover.

*Puerto Rican Nationalist leader pardoned in Sept. 1953 as a "mental case" after imprisonment for a 1950 revolt. Puerto Rican officials said he still suffered from hallucinations, kept himself covered with wet towels to turn aside atomic rays with which he thought his enemies were bombarding him. [See Vol. XIII, p. 333D2] 1—see Vol. XI, p. 419P; Vol. X, 170K 2—p. 58F; Vol. XIII, 158P 3—p. 60D2; Vol. XIII, 435F3 4—p. 35D1 5—p. 69E3 6—Vol. XII, 238E 7—p. 13F3

ver, Gov. Muñoz, Dr. Fernos-Isern & Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.

Secret Service chief U. E. Baughman confirmed Mar. 1 that "3 or 4 months ago" he had obtained information indicating that the P. R. Nationalists were "possibly interested in harming" Pres. Eisenhower.

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EISENHOWER & McCARTHY

President Rebukes McCarthy

Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 3 publicly criticized Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's treatment of Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker when the latter testified before him.[1] But McCarthy replied with a pledge to continue exposing "those who are dedicated to the Communist enslavement of the world." The Senator said "every un-American element" was "gleeful . . . over what they consider a fight between those who honestly oppose communism."

'Ike' Urges Fair Play

The President's statement, volunteered at the opening of a press conference, contained no actual mention of McCarthy. Described by Gen. Eisenhower as "a few comments about the [Maj. Irving] Peress case," it (a) called for "justice & fair play" in fighting communism, (b) said no official was required to "submit to any kind of personal humiliation when testifying before Congressional committees or elsewhere" and (c) specifically included Zwicker in a tribute to the loyalty, devotion & courage of the nation's armed forces.

The President began with an admission that the Army "made serious errors" in the Peress case and an assurance that "the Army is correcting its procedures to avoid such mistakes in the future." He acknowledged the need for vigilance to prevent "subversive penetration" of the Govt.

Among points the President made:

- "A true spirit of cooperation" was needed between the Executive & Legislative Branches but this was "possible only [with] mutual respect."
- He expected Govt. employes "to respond cheerfully & completely to requests" of Congressional committees and assumed "that they will be accorded the same respect & courtesy that I require that they show" to members of Congress.
- Govt. officials "will have my unqualified support in insisting that [Govt.] employes . . . be treated fairly" before investigative bodies.
- "It is the responsibilty of the Congress to see to it that its procedures are proper & fair. I . . . expect the Republican membership of the Congress to assume the primary responsibility in this respect."

McCarthy Presses Attack

McCarthy (R., Wis.) charged in his televised reply that "this silly tempest in a teapot arose" because he had exposed "a 5th Amendment Communist officer" who apparently "was a sacred cow of certain Army brass."

In the face of the President's defense of Zwicker, McCarthy said: "If a stupid, arrogant or witless man in a position of power appears before our committee and is found aiding the Communist Party, he will be exposed. The fact that he might be a general places him in no special class so far as I am concerned."

McCarthy added: "Apparently the President & I now* agree on the necessity of getting rid of Communists . . . disagree only on how we should handle those who protect Communists." The Senator said it eventually would be realized that "this unprecedented mudslinging against the committee by extreme Left Wing elements of press & radio" occurred because "another 5th Amend. Communist in Govt. was finally dug out of the dark recesses & exposed to public view."

McCarthy Feb. 25 had termed "completely false" a statement in which Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens said that members of McCarthy's Senate Investigations Subcom. had promised not to abuse witnesses. McCarthy said he had made it "very clear" to Stevens that if witnesses "are not frank & truthful . . . they will be examined vigorously to get the truth about Communist activities."

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.), who was present at Stevens' meeting with the Republican subcommittee members, said after hearing McCarthy's charge that he still "agreed entirely" with Stevens' statement.[2]

McCarthy Curb Effort Denied

It was reported widely that Pres. Eisenhower had asked Republican leaders to curb McCarthy's alleged excesses by (a) seeing to it that other Republican subcommittee members were present when McCarthy questioned witnesses and (b) establishing "fair" procedures for inquiries. But GOP leaders & Republican members of the McCarthy Subcom. denied receiving any such Presidential request.

The Senate Republican Policy Com. voted unanimously Feb. 26 to study Senate committee procedures. Sen. Homer Ferguson (Mich.), chairman, said Mar. 3 that his group might make recommendations but that each committee could decide whether or not it would accept them.

Army Explains Peress Case

Army spokesmen disclosed in Washington Feb. 26 that in June 1953—6 months before McCarthy entered the Peress case—Brig. Gen. Charles F. Craig, then commander of Camp Kilmer, N.J., had labeled Peress a security risk and recommended his discharge.

According to the spokesmen: (a) Peress was honorably discharged as the quickest way of getting rid of him; (b) he was not court-martialed & dishonorably discharged, as McCarthy demanded, because the Army had no evidence for court-martial; (c) orders sending him to the Far East were canceled as routine procedure after his application for compassionate transfer to the New York area (where his wife & child were under psychiatric treatment) was verified by the Red Cross; (d) he was promoted from captain to major in Oct. 1953 under provisions of the medical draft law that grades of dental officers be adjusted in accordance with their age & experience.[3]

(The Defense Dept. sent the White House Mar. 3 a draft of a proposed amendment to the doctor draft law designed to prevent future "Peress cases." It would authorize the services to deny commissions to suspected subversives but to induct them and use them in their professional capacity as enlisted men.)[4]

McCarthy Weighs Army Problem

The McCarthy Subcom. Mar. 1 questioned Pvt. David Linfield, 25, & ex-Pfc. Sidney Rubinstein, 23, in secret as it considered these problems faced by the Army: (1) should Communists, ex-Reds or persons invoking the 5th Amend. be drafted; (2) if drafted how should they be treated; (3) if not drafted, would this serve as an easy means of draft evasion. McCarthy & Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.), a subcommittee member, suggested putting suspected subversives in labor camps somewhat similar to those for conscientious objectors.

McCarthy criticized the inconsistent methods of the Army in handling the cases of Peress, Linfield & Rubinstein:

¶The Army apparently had taken no action against Linfield although he had invoked the 5th Amend. before the McCarthy Subcom. last year. (He invoked it again Mar. 1.)

¶The Army had given Rubinstein a general discharge "under honorable conditions" (less satisfactory than an honorable discharge) presumably because he had been a member of Red front groups in high school 6 years ago.

McCarthy & other subcommittee members said they were convinced Rubinstein had recanted his Red views and was anti-Communist. They said he should have been allowed to finish his remaining 9 months' service and should have at least as satisfactory a discharge as Peress'.

McLeod Loses Personnel Role

State Secy. John Foster Dulles stripped R. W. Scott McLeod of his role as State Dept. personnel chief Mar. 1 but retained him as top security officer. McLeod had told a House Appropriations subcommittee recently that "security & personnel are inseparable functions" and that he had accepted his job "on this premise."

Wide World
McLEOD

McLeod lost his personnel authority under an order which changed the title of his office from "Bureau of Security, Con-

*McCarthy later asked that the word "now" be eliminated from his statement to avoid "misinterpretation." 1—see p. 61C1 2—p. 61E3 3—p. 61B1 4—Vol. XIII, pp. 363C2, 298B3

ular Affairs & Personnel" to "Bureau of Inspection, Security & Consular Affairs."

Edward T. Wailes, Asst. State Secy. for Admin., was redesignated Asst. Secy. for Personnel Admin. and assigned "all functions of personnel administration, excepting those relating to security." This meant McLeod would direct security investigations but Wailes would decide what action if any to take as a result of such probes.

Thruston B. Morton, Asst. State Secy. for Congressional Relations, was given the additional job of Actg. Deputy Undersecy. for Admin. to replace Donald B. Lourie, who had resigned Feb. 26 to resume as Quaker Oats Co. president. Morton was to supervise McLeod's "inspection functions."

Sen. McCarthy, close friend of McLeod, said Mar. 2 that the change "doesn't look good on the surface" and would "make it infinitely harder" for McLeod to do a good job. He asked Dulles to explain the shift.[1]

GE Employes Suspended

The Gen. Electric Co. Feb. 26 suspended 8 employes in Schenectady, N.Y., who invoked the 5th Amend. Feb. 19 in refusing to answer questions before McCarthy's Subcom. in Albany. The company said the men were not engaged in classified work and would be reinstated if they answered all questions fully or were cleared by a Govt. agency within 90 days.

6 of the men, members of the leftwing United Electrical Workers Union (ind.), said their suspension was an attempt to coerce militant union members. They were: Sidney Friedlander, Dewey F. Brashear, Arthur Lee Owens, Manuel Fernandez, Gordon Belgrave & Robert Northrup. The 7th suspended worker was Joseph Gebhardt, whose British-born wife, Mary Esther, was arrested in deportation proceedings Feb. 18.

The Feb. 19 hearing was disrupted several times by spectator demonstrations against McCarthy, who denounced security provisions at GE's Schenectady plant. Jean Arsenault Jr., who said he had been a Govt. undercover agent in the Communist Party for 4 years, testified that he had worked for GE and knew 15 employes, including 6 of those called by the committee, who were CP members.[2]

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'Risk' Breakdown Disputed

A new breakdown given the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Com. Mar. 2 by Chrmn. Philip Young of the Civil Service Commission showed:

2,427 persons labeled "security risks" were separated from Govt. service May 28-Dec. 31, 1953. (1,074 were discharged. The others were permitted to resign.) Files on 383 "contained information indicating, in various degrees, subversive activities, subversive associations or membership in subversive organizations." Young said under questioning by Democrats that he did not know whether any of the 383 actually had been discharged as "Communists or subversives" or prosecuted. Some, he said, had quit without knowing of the charges against them.

Young's report Mar. 2, adding to one he had submitted Mar. 1 on 2,224 cases, listed 72 Interior Dept. loyalty suspects, 43 in the State Dept., 41 in the Justice Dept. Of the 2,427 discharged & resigned, 194 were suspected of sex perversion (49 in the State Dept., 31 in Central Intelligence); 605 had been convicted of misdemeanors or felonies; 1,045 were undesirable for "other reasons." Other departmental & agency totals among the 383 listed as loyalty suspects:

Vets. Admin. 45, Army 28, Health-Eductn.-Welfare Dept. 27, U.S. Info. Agcy. 24, Forgn. Opertns. Admin. 16, Labor Dept. 11, Treas. Dept. 10, Gen. Svcs. Admin. 9, NLRB 9, Commerce Dept. 8, Housing & Home Fin. Agcy. 7, Natl. Advisory Com. on Aero. 6, Post Office 4; Fed. Mediatn. & Concltn. Srvc., Govt. Printg. Office, ICC, Renegotn. Board 3 each; SEC 2; one each in Agri. Dept., Gen. Accountg. Office, Library of Congress, Natl. Capital Housing Authority, RR Retirement Board, TVA. No report was given on the Air Force, Navy or Defense Secy.'s office.

Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference Mar. 3 he regarded all on Young's list as bad security risks but he never had referred to those on such a list as "subversives."[3]

GENERAL

Senate Confirms Warren

Earl Warren's nomination as 13th Chief Justice of the U.S. was confirmed by Senate voice vote without opposition Mar. 1.[4]

Senate Rejects Bricker Plan

The Senate defeated the Bricker Amendment by 50-42 Feb. 25 and failed by one vote to pass a substitute for it Feb. 26. The vote Feb. 25 was 25 R. & 13 D. for; 32 D., 7 R., 1 ind. against. It killed Sen. John W. Bricker's (R., O.) revised measure to require that both houses of Congress approve treaties & executive agreements with foreign countries. (It would require only Senatorial approval of a treaty in event of a 2/3 majority.)

The Senate voted 61-30 next day to substitute Sen. Walter F. George's (D., Ga.) bill for all previously-adopted Bricker resolutions. But on actual passage of the George bill, the vote was 60-31—one short of the required 2/3 majority. (The vote: 32 R., 28 D. for; 14 R., 16 D., 1 ind. against. The last vote—a "no" by Sen. Harley M. Kilgore, D., W.Va.—decided the issue.)[5]

Despite Pres. Eisenhower's opposition to any curbs on Presidential treaty-making power, Senate majority leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) voted for the George bill. He said he could not "ignore" a "dangerous tendency toward executive encroachment on legislative powers."[6]

'Wetback' Bill Passed

A bill for continued recruitment of Mexican laborers for work on U.S. farms, with or without Mexican Govt. consent, was passed by House voice vote Mar. 2 & by a 59-52 Senate vote Mar. 3. (The House had yet to concur in minor Senate changes.) A U.S.-Mexican agreement on migrant labor had expired Jan. 15 and its renewal was stalled by U.S. refusal to grant Mexican demands for welfare guarantees to migrants. U.S. labor unions opposed the measure passed Mar. 2-3. Southwestern farmers demanded the right to recruit Mexican border-jumpers if necessary to ease a regional labor shortage.[7]

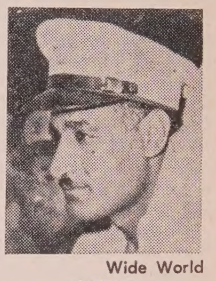
'Ike' Urges Govt. Raises

Pres. Eisenhower proposed Feb. 24 a program of pay raises, insurance & other benefits for federal workers expected to cost the Govt. $350 million a year. It would provide: (a) raises of $50 to $800 a year for 1,400,000 employes (including 400,000 postal workers); (b) voluntary medical & hospitalization insurance, operating through private health insurance organizations, with the Govt. contributing 50% of the cost; (c) contributory life insurance underwritten by private companies and expected to cost employes 50¢ a month per $1,000; (d) unemployment insurance; (e) pension plan improvements.[8]

FOREIGN

Naguib Regains Presidency

Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib was restored to the Egyptian Presidency Feb. 27 after some members of the Revolutionary Command Council threatened to lead a revolt against his ouster from the Govt. The Premiership was retained by Lt. Col. Gamal Abdul Nasser, 36, reputed behind-the-scenes leader who had assumed the office after Naguib was deposed as President & Premier Feb. 25.



Wide World
NASSER

Naguib's return was hailed by student demonstrations in Cairo Feb. 28. When he flew to Khartoum (Sudan) Mar. 1, his visit touched off riots between pro-Egyptian & pro-British Sudanese. 34 persons were killed.[9]

Americas Parley Opens

The 10th Inter-American Conf. opened in Caracas, Venezuela Mar. 1 attended by delegates of 20 American republics, including U.S. State Secy. Dulles. Venezuelan Pres. Marcos Perez Jiminez, apparently anticipating a U.S. effort to have the conference condemn Communist growth in Guatemala, warned in his inaugural address Mar. 1 against intervention in internal affairs of nations. Cuban & Peruvian delegates, in speeches Mar. 3, supported the U.S. view.[10]

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Kenya authorities disclosed Mar. 3 that truce negotiations with the Mau Mau terrorists had been started with Waruhiu Itote, the captured Mau Mau "Gen. China," serving as go-between.[11] . . . Syrian Army officials announced Feb. 28 that ex-Pres. Hachem Bey al-Attassi, 79, had been restored to the Presidency after a successful 3-day revolt against Gen. Adib Shishekly. The deposed dictator fled to Saudi Arabia.[12]

1—see p. 53F1 2—p. 37C1 3—pp. 62A1, 52G2, 4D2 4—p. 62B2 5—p. 62F2 6—p. 35F1 7—Vol. XIII, 441B2 8—XIII, 224D1 9—62D3 10—54B3 11—p. 46G3 12—p. 62G3

Brazilian Cabinet crisis was resolved Feb. 22 when Pres. Getulio Vargas appointed Gen. Euclides Zenobia de Costa as War Minister and accepted the resignation of Labor Min. Joao Goulart. Goulart had been accused in Army circles of trying to build up a labor union following that could control the country. Gen. Ciro de Espirito Santo Cardosa had been forced to resign because he supported a report by 82 Army colonels warning of dissatisfaction in Army ranks and criticizing high living costs & labor strikes in Brazil.[1] . . . **Mexican** Govt. Feb. 27 banned the Federated People's Party (biggest party in opposition to the Revolutionary Institutions Party but a weak 2d in the 1952 elections) from entering candidates in federal elections. The FPP, led by Gen. Miguel Henriquez Guzman, was accused of subversive activity in its opposition to the Ruiz Cortines regime.[2]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

U.S. Outlook in Dispute

Political controversy over the U.S. economic outlook & anti-recession planning was highlighted Feb. 26 by release of the annual report of the Joint Congressional Com. on the Economic Report.

The committee unanimously agreed with Pres. Eisenhower's appraisal of the economy as fundamentally sound. But it was dissatisfied with his anti-depression & farm programs.

The report said it might be necessary, sooner than Pres. Eisenhower believed, to bolster consumer demand by granting tax relief to individuals. The committee therefore set up a special subcommittee for a day-by-day study of the situation.

The report urged more concrete planning of public works. It recommended (a) appointment of a public works administrator responsible directly to the President and (b) extension of credit to local communities for works projects.

The committee's gravest criticism was reserved for Admin. plans to drop rigid farm price supports in favor of flexible supports & "modern parity." This "may or may not" have "merits" for the long run, the report said, but "there is reason to believe that [it may] place the farm family in a worse position . . . in the months immediately ahead when the threat to our economic stability is so generally recognized."[3]

Supplemental views filed by committee Democrats urged Govt. officials to face "realities in the raw" and not to "solve problems by name calling." "Charges of treason [&] cries about 'gloom & doom' only becloud public thought and divide counsel," the Democrats said.[6]

Coffee, Pork Boost COL

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Feb. 26 that its U.S. cost-of-living index rose 0.3% in January to 115.2% of the 1947-49 average —within 0.2% of the record level of last October. Higher coffee & pork prices were said to have been chief factors in the increase.[4]

A Gen. Fed. of Women's Clubs delegation reported in Washington Dec. 26 after a tour of Brazil: They were convinced that country's coffee crop was damaged by frost last year and saw no evidence of coffee being "held back in Brazil for purposes of forcing up the price."[5]

Predictions Vary

Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, ex-chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, had warned the committee Feb. 18 that the "readjustment . . is much more fundamental than mere inventory trimming." He saw no "adequate grounds for counting on a 2d or 3d quarter recovery."[7]

Nourse's views conflicted with those of such Admin. supporters as:

- Ex-Pres. Hoover, who said Feb. 22 that "this is only a passing dip, a slump, a readjustment or a recession, not a great depression."
- Economist Roger W. Babson, who said in Lake Wales, Fla. Feb. 20 he expected a business upswing in 1954.
- Natl. Assn. of Mfrs. Pres. Harold C. McClellan, who said in Atlanta Feb. 22 that the rise in unemployment was caused mostly by "a transition to the manufacture of more civilian goods instead of war materials." He foresaw no depression unless a fear complex developed.
- Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell, who predicted in Flint, Mich. Feb. 23: "There may be a slight but not significant increase in unemployment for the next 2 months"; "for another few months we will rest at that level"; "before long" there would be "an upward climb which would eventually see employment growing, incomes increasing [&] a new prosperity." He called this "part of a necessary readjustment." "We are better off getting it over with fast," he said, "rather than adopting schemes to postpone it which would themselves make the adjustment sharper, more painful & more protracted when it does occur."

(The UN Economic Comm. for Europe reported Mar. 1: West Europe showed "hesitant" signs of recovery in 1953 but relied heavily on U.S. military spending on the continent; it probably would suffer "serious consequences . . . should recession tendencies in the U.S. . . . become more pronounced.")

Tax Action Proposed

Democrats urged tax relief for consumers as a first remedy for the economic downturn. Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) introduced Feb. 19 a bill to increase the $600 individual income tax exemption by $200 this year & $200 next year—to bring the total exemption up to $1,000.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), in a letter to Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 21, backed the George plan plus selective cuts in excise taxes as steps "to prevent the recession from deepening into a depression." He called these steps "far more just & stabilizing" than Admin. proposals for "tax reductions to corporations & to the upper income groups."

Democratic tax recommendations had been opposed by William McChesney Martin Jr., Fed. Reserve Board chairman, in testimony before the Joint Economic Report Com. Feb. 3. Martin said: "If you increase the money consumers have . . . through raising tax exemptions on personal income taxes, there is no guarantee that the consumer will spend the money. . . . Emphasis needs to be on the production side at this juncture."[8]

Jobless Claims Resume Rise

Meantime a 5-week downward trend in persons qualifying for unemployment compensation was reversed during the week Feb. 15-20 (reported by the Labor Dept. Feb. 26). 324,900 newly jobless workers received compensation—5,386 more than in the previous week when 2,178,400 collected benefits.

The Labor Dept. Feb. 24 added 6 more areas to the critical unemployment list, raising the total to 59. Areas added: Battle Creek, Mich.; South Bend, Ind.; Davenport-Rock Island-Moline (Ia. & Ill.); Hudson, N.Y.; Welch, W. Va.; La Crosse, Wis.[9]

Dust Storm Zone Asks Aid

The Agriculture Dept. reported Feb. 24 that farm & business leaders in eastern Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma & Texas had asked for federal aid to farmers in the area just hit by a dust storm & blizzard. Dust was said to have ruined hay stored for cattle and menaced winter wheat.[10]

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Chesapeake & Ohio's sale of its 800,000 shares of N.Y. Central stock to Clinton W. Murchison of Dallas & Sid W. Richardson of Ft. Worth, friends of Robert R. Young, was disclosed Feb. 25. Price: $20 million. Central Pres. William White said Feb. 27 that Young's group must spend $50 million more to "approach" control of Central.[11]

Auto dealers wholesaling new cars to used-car dealers for resale below list price were warned Feb. 24 by Gen. Motors & Ford that they might lose their franchises. Chrysler said it previously had issued such a warning. . . . **Chrysler Corp.** optained a $250 million, 100-yr loan from Prudential Insurance Mar. 1 to expand facilities & operations. . . . **Slum clearance** projects in the U.S. were reported by the Fed. Housing & Home Finance Agency Feb. 27 to have increased 50% the past year with 154 projects "well advanced" in 108 localities.[12] . . . **3¢ airmail** service from New York, Washington & Chicago to Miami was inaugurated Feb. 22. The plan called for airlines to carry 3¢ mail if space was available after 6¢ mail was loaded. . . . **Interstate Commerce Comm.** proposed Feb. 19 to charge $50 to $5,000 each for pro-

1—see Vol. XIII, p. 430C2 2—Vol. XIII, 215F; XII, 322H 3—pp. 28C2, 28G2-B3, 12B1 4—p. 31C1 5—p. 55C1 6—pp. 53C2, 45D3 7—pp. 28B1, 28F1 8—p. 37E3 9—p. 53B2 10—p. 64D3 11—p. 54F3 12—p. 29E2

essing applications—part of a Govt. program to put licensing services on a self-sustaining basis.

Kaiser Motors Corp. & Otis & Co. of Cleveland announced Feb. 23 they had agreed to drop legal actions against each other over a 1947 Kaiser-Frazer financing plan dropped by Otis.[1]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Element 100 (atomic weight 254) has been produced at the U. of California (Berkeley) and at the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm.'s Argonne Natl. Laboratory (Chicago), it was disclosed Feb. 24. It was said to be radioactive with a half life of 3 hrs. and of no use in atomic bomb or power production.[2] . . . **Corn** originated in the Western Hemisphere and not in Asia, 4 Harvard U. botanists declared Feb. 28 after a year's study of fossilized corn pollen 60,000 yrs. old found in an excavation in Mexico City. . . . **RI-67**, a microbe believed to be the cause of some "virus" ailments of the throat & respiratory system, has been isolated by Army researchers Dr. M. R. Hilleman & Jacqueline H. Werner of the Army Medical Service Graduate School (reported Feb. 27.)[3]

A. N. Marquis Co.'s owners, Mr. & Mrs. Wheeler Sammons, announced in Chicago Feb. 25 they had turned *Who's Who in America* & related reference publications over to a new nonprofit foundation, Marquis-Who's Who. . . . **Pierpont Morgan Library** in New York placed on exhibition Feb. 26 a missal prepared by the Diocese of Constance, Germany, said to be an earlier example of printing than the Gutenberg Bible. It was purchased from a Swiss monastery. . . . **Charlotte McLeod**, 28, of New Orleans announced in Copenhagen Feb. 24 she had been changed by Danish surgeons from a man (ex-soldier Charles McLeod) into a woman through treatment similar to that undergone by Christine Jorgensen.[4] . . . **Dmitri Shostakovich**, who accepted criticism by the Soviet Communist Party in 1948 for excessive "formalism" in his compositions, was nominated Feb. 27 to receive a Stalin Prize for his new 10th Symphony.[5]

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's pension program for veteran employes, including stars, went into effect Mar. 1. . . . **U.S. Public Health Service** announced Feb. 27 the end of a 7-yr. program in which 43 mobile X-ray units examined 8,800,000 people throughout the country for tuberculosis (60,000 cases were discovered). The mobile units were to be given to states, other federal agencies, Alaska.

NEW BOOKS

Away All Boats. By Kenneth Dodson. Pacific war experiences of crew of an attack transport. Mar. 1. (Little, Brown, 508 pp., $3.95)*

Boldness Be My Friend. By Richard Pape. Experiences of RAF man who succeeded in last of 5 attempts to escape Nazi captivity. Feb. 16. (Houghton Mifflin, 309 pp., $3.50)†

Company Manners. A Cultural Inquiry into American Life. By Louis Kronenberger. Discussion of U.S. customs, manners & humor. Mar. 1. (Bobbs-Merrill, 229 pp., $3)†

The Desperate Hours. By Joseph Hayes. Escaped convicts force a family to shelter them. Literary Guild March choice. Mar. 1. (Random House, 302 pp., $3.50)*

The Diaries of Lewis Carroll. Ed. by Roger Lancelyn Green. Personal journal of English humorist. Feb. 25. (Oxford U., 2 vols., $8.50)†

Eleven Blue Men. By Berton Roueche. 12 stories of medical detection from "The New Yorker." Feb. 23. (Little, Brown, 215 pp., $3.50)†

Forty Plus and Fancy Free. By Emily Kimbrough. 3 young grandmothers tour Europe. Mar. 3. (Harper, 240 pp., $3)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction 1—see Vol. XIII, 395D1; XII, 167F 2—p. 39C1 3—Vol. XIII, p. 30K 4—XIII, 191D 5—XII, 91F 6—XIII, 72G 7—XIII, 78D 8—XIII, 400B2 9—XII, 337M 10—XIII, 362F2 11—see p. 55A3

LEADING FEBRUARY FILMS

New York Releases

Act of Love. Unresolved war-time romance between lonely GI & French girl. Screenplay by Irwin Shaw from Alfred Hayes' "Girl on the Via Flaminia." Directed & produced by Anatole Litvak for United Artists. With Kirk Douglas, Dany Robin, Barbara Laage, Robert Strauss. Feb. 11.

Genevieve. Comedy about British antique auto club. Screenplay by Wm. Rose. Directed & produced by Henry Cornelius for J. Arthur Rank. Released by Universal Intl. With John Gregson, Dinah Sheridan, Kenneth More. Feb. 15.

The Glenn Miller Story. James Stewart as the dance band leader killed in World War II. Screenplay by Valentine Davies & Oscar Brodney. Produced by Aaron Rosenberg for Universal. With June Allyson, Charles Drake, Gene Krupa, Louis Armstrong. Feb. 10.

Hell and High Water. CinemaScope drama of submarine searching out Arctic enemies & exploding A-bombs. Screenplay by Jesse L. Lasky Jr. & Samuel Fuller, based on a story by David Hempstead. Directed by Fuller. Produced by Raymond A. Klune for 20th Century Fox. With Richard Widmark, Bella Darvi, Victor Francen, Cameron Mitchell. Feb. 1.

His Majesty O'Keefe. Burt Lancaster as enterprising American trying to corner copra market on Fiji island. Screenplay by Borden Chase & James Hill from novel by Lawrence Klingman & Gerald Green. Directed by Byron Haskin. Produced by Harold Hecht for Warner Bros. With Joan Rice, André Morell, Abraham Sofaer. Feb. 5.

The Holly and the Ivy. Cheerful family reunion with undertones of tragedy. Screenplay by Anatole de Grunwald. Directed by George More O'Farrall. Produced by de Grunewald for London Films. With Ralph Richardson, Celia Johnson, Margaret Leighton, Denham Elliott, Hugh Williams. Feb. 4.

Intimate Relations. English-language, French-made version of Jean Cocteau's "Les Parent Terribles" in which young man & father discover they share same mistress. Screenplay & direction by Charles Frank. Produced by David Dent for Carroll Pictures. With Marian Spencer, Harold Warrender, Elsy Albiin. Feb. 21.

The Long, Long Trailer. Lucille Ball & Desi Arnaz as newlyweds living in auto trailer. Screenplay by Albert Hackett & Frances Goodrich. Directed by Vincente Minelli. Produced by Pandro S. Berman for MGM. With Keenan Wynn, Marjorie Main, Gladys Hurlbut. Feb. 18.

New Faces. CinemaScope treatment of Leonard Sillman's 1952 B'way revue. Sketches by Ronny Graham, Melvin Brooks, Paul Lynde, Luther Davis, John Cleveland. Directed by Harry Horner. Produced by Edw. L. Alperson & Berman Swartz for 20th Century Fox. With Ronny Graham, Robert Clary, Eartha Kitt, Virginia DeLuce, Alice Ghostley. Feb. 19.

Rob Roy. Richard Todd as swashbuckling hero fighting for Scotland's independence. Screenplay by Lawrence E. Watkin. Directed by Harold French. Produced by Perce Pearce. Walt Disney production for RKO. With Glynis Johns, Finlay Currie, James Robertson Justice. Feb. 3.

Top Banana. Phil Silvers as ex-burlesque comic transplanted to TV. Screenplay by Gene Towne based on play by Paula Stone & Mike Sloane. Directed by Alfred E. Green. Produced by Albert Zugsmith & Ben Peskay for United Artists. With Rose Marie, Danny Scholl, Judy Lynn. Feb. 19.

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Views on Investigations

The Natl. Assn. of Mfrs. released Feb. 28 the report of a NAM study committee on education that indorsed more financial support of schools, higher teachers' salaries and discussion of controversial issues in classrooms. The report said leaders of industry & education were agreed that: a teacher or his work should not be attacked for "individual ideological convictions (short of the advocacy of the overthrow of the Govt.)"; it was preferable that charges of subversive activity by teachers be dealt with by school authorities, not outside agencies: publication of proof that an individual teacher "preached a social philosophy" opposed by his community or institution and did not "teach about it objectively" should not be "construed or distorted as attacks."[6]

The Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. demanded Feb. 25 that the House Com. on Un-American Activities stop spreading "malicious gossip" by releasing unevaluated accusations against individuals & groups. The Council's statement was submitted to Rep. Hugh Scott's (R., Pa.) House Rules Subcom. on amendment of rules governing investigations to prevent abuses.[7]

Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Washington, speaking at a Methodist Natl. Convocation on Urban Life Feb. 24 in Columbus, O., declared that communism had "never reached the clergy" in the U.S. and "that libel is now admitted by the accusers." He said U.S. cities were becoming fear-ridden due to activities of "self-appointed vigilantes."[8]

(21 past & present U. of Calif. faculty members dropped in 1950 for refusing to sign a loyalty oath sued in San Francisco Feb. 25 for back salaries & severance pay totaling $290,219.33.)[9]

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Ex-Pres. Truman was invited Feb. 27 to locate the projected Truman Library (containing his Presidential papers) at Missouri U.[10] . . . **7th-Day Adventists** commended the Army Feb. 27 for releasing 4 Adventist privates who had been sentenced Feb. 4 to 6 months hard labor at Ft. Richardson, Alaska, for not taking part in a practice alert on a Saturday, their Sabbath. An Army spokesman said the men will work Sundays, instead of Saturdays, except on special occasions.

Pope Pius XII, still confined to his Vatican apartment by illness, observed Mar. 2 his 78th birthday and 15th anniversary of election as Pope.[11]

OBITUARIES

August Helmecke, 84, bass drummer in Sousa & Goldman bands; Feb. 26 on Long Island, N.Y.

Very Rev. William Ralph Inge, 93, dean of London's St. Paul's Cathedral 1911-34, known as "Gloomy Dean" because of caustic opinions on modern trends; Feb. 26 in Wallingford, Eng.[1]

Lt. Gen. Sir Launcelot Edward Kiggell, 91, chief of British forces in France 1915-18; Feb. 23 in Felixstowe, Eng.

Paul Marion, 55, State Secy. for Info. in Vichyite French Govt. during World War II (imprisoned 1948-52 for collaboration); Mar. 1 in Paris.

Dr. Louis Mark, 61, tuberculosis specialist, ex-pres. Amer. Contract Bridge League; Feb. 2, Columbus, O.

Maj. Gen. Frederick L. Martin, 71, commander of Hawaii's Hickam Field when Japanese attacked Dec. 7, 1941, commander of first round-the-world flight (by 3 U.S. planes Mar. 24-Sept. 23, 1924); Feb. 24 in Los Angeles.[2]

Jacques Mieses, 89, German-born chess master; Feb. 23 in London.

Felipe Molas Lopez, 54, Pres. of Paraguay 1949; Mar. 2, Asunción.[3]

Charles E. Nicholson, 85, yacht designer; Feb. 27 in Gosport, Eng.

Dr. Marvin Summers Pittman, 71, rural education leader (ousted as head of Georgia Teachers College by Gov. Eugene Talmadge in 1941 for advocating racial equality); Feb. 27, Statesboro, Ga.

Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., 71, World War II Army Commander in Central Pacific & Hawaiian Military Gov.; Mar. 2 in Rome.[4]

Robert Ross, 52, B'way actor-director currently appearing in *Kind Sir;* Feb. 23 in New York.

Sybella Kirge Smuts, 83, widow of ex-South African Prime Min. Jan Christiaan Smuts; Feb. 25, Johannesburg.

Donovan Swann, 65, pioneer aviator, etcher; Feb. 27 in Baltimore.

Prof. Vladimir Vize, 68, Soviet oceanographer, polar explorer; death Feb. 19 reported by Soviet press.

Halsey William Wilson, 85, founder of H. W. Wilson Co., publisher of *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature,* other indexes; Mar. 1, Croton Heights, N.Y.

Yuri Yanovsky, 51, Ukrainian novelist (*The Horseman*); death reported Feb. 27 by Moscow radio.

SPORTS

Winners

Horse Racing. $143,000 Santa Anita Handicap in Arcadia, Calif. Feb. 27: won by King Ranch's Rejected, Willie Shoemaker up, for $105,900. . . . $133,600 Flamingo Stakes at Hialeah (Miami) Feb. 27: won by Cain Hoy Stable's Turn-to, Henry Moreno up, for $96,400. . . . $64,500 Hialeah Turf Handicap Mar. 3: won by Brookmeade Stable's Picador, Hedley Woodhouse up, for $45,900.

Golf. $12,000 open in Mexico City Feb. 28: won by Johnny Palmer of Charlotte, N.C., for $2,910. . . . Intl. mixed 2-ball tourney in Orlando, Fla. Feb. 28: won by Patty Berg of Chicago & Pete Cooper of Tampa.

Skiing. World championships at Are, Sweden: men's slalom Feb. 28—Stein Eriksen of Norway; women's downhill Mar. 1—Ida Schoepfer, 24, of Fluehli, Switz.[5]

Squash Racquets. U.S. pro singles title in New York Feb. 28: retained by John Warzycki of Cleveland.[5]

Track & Field. Intercollegiate AAAA (IC4A) indoor championships in New York Feb. 27: Yale won team title.

Basketball

Kentucky U. closed its regular season Mar. 1 undefeated in 24 games and was rated best U.S. college basketball team in news service polls.[6]

All American first team chosen in an AP poll of sportswriters & broadcasters announced Feb. 26: Frank Selvey of Furman, Don Schlundt of Indiana, Tom Gola of La Salle (Philadelphia), Cliff Hagan of Kentucky, Bob Pettit of Louisiana State.

Nat Holman, 56, suspended Nov. 18, 1952 after 33 years as CCNY coach, was fired Feb. 25 by the NYC Board of Higher Education for alleged negligence & misconduct in connection with the school's 1951 "game-fixing" scandal. The board's special trial committee had recommended Feb. 25 that Holman be absolved.[7]

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Robert Hugh Lonsford, 46, of Baltimore was arrested by FBI agents in Miami Feb. 27 for sending death threats to jockeys Ted Atkinson & Conn McCreary. He allegedly tried to get them to give him advance tips on horse races, which he contended were "fixed," and tried to extort money from them. . . . **Horse racing attendance** in the U.S. in 1953 totaled a record 49,747,992 persons (31,238,263 at running races, 18,509,729 at harness races), Triangle Publications reported Mar. 2. Racing outranked baseball as best-attended spectator sport for the 2d consecutive year.[8]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters

35 persons were killed Feb. 27 by an avalanche in the Himalayan village of Manchil, 65 mi. north of Srinigar, Kashmir. . . . 9 persons were killed & 14 injured Feb. 28 when a ski train was derailed on a steep grade in the Pyrenees near Luchon, France. . . . 8 employes were killed & 25 injured Feb. 28 by a flash fire in an employes' cottage at Grossinger's Hotel, Ferndale, N.Y.

All 6 passengers & a crew of 3 were killed Feb. 26 when a Western Air Lines plane crashed in the Rochelle Hills, 40 mi. southwest of Newcastle, Wyo. . . . 4 crewmen of an AF C-119 were killed Feb. 26 when their plane exploded over Huntington, Tenn. The pilot, Lt. Jack Jenkins, had observed a tradition among AF men from Huntington by "buzzing" the courthouse when flying near the town. . . . 5 persons were killed & 20 injured when leaking gas exploded & wrecked 2 apartment houses Feb. 28 in South Philadelphia, Pa. . . . 6 Navy flyers were killed when 2 helicopters collided in flight & crashed Mar. 2 during training exercises over Fleming Key near Key West, Fla.

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

George William Schneider, 31, convicted forger, became the object of a nation-wide Secret Service hunt Feb. 25 as suspected forger of 60 Govt. checks valued at $7,500. The checks, which had turned up in several cities across the country, were said to have been forged on some of 5,800 blank government checks which had disappeared from a San Francisco express office in 1944. . . . **Joseph Schiro,** 66, was arrested Feb. 27 in New York for the slaying June 19, 1943 of his wife, Tessie. Schiro's brother-in-law, Joseph Gnoffo, who had haunted art galleries for 11 years in hope of finding him, finally recognized Schiro in the Metropolitan Museum of Art & called police. . . . **Alma H. Preinkert,** 58, Maryland U. registrar, was stabbed to death Feb. 28 in her Washington apartment by a housebreaker who escaped.

Thomas L. Hamilton, 47, ex-Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan was released from a New Hanover, N. C. prison camp Feb. 24 where he had been serving a 4-year sentence for the flogging of a Negro woman. Hamilton was paroled because he suffered from arthritis.[9] . . . **Mrs. Laurens Hammond,** 54, wife of the Hammond Organ Co. president, fell to her death from a 3d-floor apartment window in Chicago, Feb. 19 (presumed suicide due to ill health). . . . **James Roosevelt** was ordered Feb. 24 by a court in Pasadena, Calif. to pay his wife, Mrs. Romelle Schneider Roosevelt, $1,625 a month for temporary support pending outcome of her suit for separate maintenance.[10]

Divorced: Eleanor Holm, 40, ex-swimming star, from showman Billy Rose; Feb. 27 in Las Vegas, Nev. on grounds of mental cruelty. Rose had agreed to pay her $30,000 a year alimony plus $200,000 in 10 years.[11]

Married: Otto Skorzeny, 45, Nazi paratrooper who rescued Mussolini from Allied captivity in 1943, to Baroness Ilsa Ludwig Finkenstein, 36, niece of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht; Mar. 1 in San Lorenzo del Escorial, Spain.

Pet Population

The R. T. French Co. of Rochester, N.Y. estimated Mar. 2 that parakeets had become 3d largest group of pets kept by Americans: 5,000,000 birds owned by 3,000,000 families. The U.S. dog population was estimated at 19,600,000, cats at 14,600,000.

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